APPENDIX A.

ADDRESSES.

I.

The Kolar Gold Field Mining Board.

Sir,

It is my privilege to represent the Kolar Gold Field Mining Board at this Assembly, and to convey their sincere thanks for the careful attention given to the several petitions which they have from time to time submitted to His Highness' Government for consideration.

In this connection, I would refer to the visit paid to the Mines in March last by the Second Member of Council, who very kindly invited the Board to an informal conference on various subjects of mutual interest. The Board were grateful for the opportunity of the free interchange of views which the conference afforded, as it conduced to a clearer understanding of the points under discussion than could have resulted except by much correspondence.

Mysore Mines Regulation, 1906.—For some years past, the Board have urged the importance, from the point of view of Police control, of amending Section 17 of this Regulation, so as to render illicit trading in Gold more difficult and dangerous to the people engaged in it. Their suggestions have been not only supported, but added to, by the Inspector-General of Police, and it is with great disappointment, therefore, they have learned that, in the opinion of Government, the proposed amendment is not necessary. The Gold Law has a special object, the protection of the industry and the Board would respectfully point out the inadequacy of the law unless all reasonable measures are adopted to provide the protection it was intended to afford.

(*a*) *Police control of the Kolar Gold Field Railway.*—Government have decided that the recent arrangement under which the local railway and premises came within the jurisdiction of the new department of Railway Police and C. I. D. may continue. In view, again, of the purport of the Gold law, which extends to the Railway within prescribed limits, the Board submit that the reversion of control to the Kolar Gold Field Superintendent of Police is desirable, seeing that he, being resident on the Mines, is better able to deal with cases demanding prompt attention than would be the Superintendent of Police, Railways and C. I. D., whose headquarters are in Bangalore. The new arrangement can only, it is feared, lead to delay, if not failure, in dealing with persons in possession of mining material who evade the local Police by entering the Railway premises.

(*b*) *Augmentation of Police.*—The Board have been glad to learn of the sanction recently accorded by His Highness' Government to the recommendations of the Inspector-General of Police in regard to strengthening the Police Force on the Kolar Gold Field.

(*a*) *Infectious Diseases.*—In the precautionary measures which have been taken against infectious diseases, of which the Mines have been singularly free during the year, the Board gratefully acknowledge the active co-operation of the Government Medical Officers with their own staff.

(*b*) *Water supply.*—Cholera has been prevalent in some of the villages close to our water supply, which fortunately escaped contamination; and we earnestly trust that the proposals under consideration for the improvement of the supply will speedily be sanctioned, relieving the anxiety which now exists as to its purity.

(*c*) *Maternity Hospital.*—We are thankful for the privilege which has been granted to us of training midwives for Camp work, and hopefully look forward to an improvement in infant mortality and to a diminution of suffering when the scheme is in full working order.

Conclusion.—In spite of the present abnormal conditions we are still carrying on, and, with the invaluable support of our Principals in London, we contrive to obtain most of the material necessary for the continuance of operations. In common with the rest of India, we suffer from the shortage of railway waggons. The situation in this respect is not acute, but should the time arrive when we may have to seek your Government's support in our endeavours to secure transport facilities, we confidently anticipate that our appeal will not be in vain.

We offer our respectful sympathy to His Highness' Government in their anxiety on account of the shortage of Food Supplies, and, on behalf of our community, join with all classes of His Highness' people in grateful recognition of the efforts which are being made to cope with the situation.

II.

CENTRAL MOHAMMEDAN ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

As a representative of the Central Mohammedan Association of Mysore, I have the honor to congratulate you, on another year of successful administration—a year which, from the point of view of Mussalmans and the other sections of the people similarly circumstanced, will always be memorable for a definite recognition of the grievances under which they suffer and of the legitimacy of their claims for such special and preferential treatment as is necessary to enable them to reach to the level of their more fortunate and forward brethren.

We feel it our humble duty to draw the kind attention of Government to the sudden and enormous increase in the establishments of the State Service which has had a questionable effect on the true interests of the country. We beg to represent, that before permanence is given to the Economic Conference, a very careful investigation will be made into the existing defects of its organisation and adequate changes, by which the present evils may be obviated in the future, will be introduced in its constitution and functions.

Since Education is at the root of progress, we may be permitted to make a reference or two to that subject. The facilities provided for the higher education in the High Schools and Colleges cannot be shared in a due measure by our community unless and until the Anglo-Hindustani Schools are properly reformed and improved, their number increased and more Mussalmans possessing the necessary qualifications are employed in the Educational service of the State. There is no need to enter into the details here, of our various other requirements since the Government have been pleased to authorise the Inspector-General of Education to hold a Mohammedan Conference, the first of its kind in the State. For this benign action we are profoundly thankful both to the Government and the talented Inspector-General whose appointment as such has infused in the people of Mysore great hopes and confidence. I need not say that my co-religionists are anxiously awaiting the report of its proceedings and the action Government may be pleased to take thereupon, fully convinced that our interests will receive adequate attention at the hands of His Highness' Government.

We hope we may be pardoned for a loyal reference to a subject which perhaps is above our competence, namely, the unerring insight into the feelings and wishes of the people once more shown by His Highness the Maharaja in appointing His Highness the Yuvaraja to be in charge of the affairs of the State during his short sojourn on a holiday in Kashmir. We most respectfully take this opportunity to express our joy on His Highness the Maharaja's return home to rule over us with renewed vigour and with the sympathy and far-reaching vision which are always associated with His Highness' gracious personality. In this connection we also beg to convey our dutiful congratulations to His Highness the Yuvaraja on his eminently beneficent and successful administration which in all respects has followed the traditions established by his illustrious brother, our August Sovereign.

We rejoice, along with all the peoples included in the great British Empire, at the striking victories recently won by the Allies. These victories undoubtedly mark a decisive turn in the tide and we fervently pray that they may culminate soon in a just and lasting peace—a peace, in which the glorious principles of justice, equality, and national self-determination, fought for so determinedly by the Allies, will surely receive a permanent and impregnable embodiment.

In conclusion we once again congratulate you, Sir, as the Chief Minister of the State, on the success of the last year's administration which will, in our humble judgment, mark the beginning of a new awakening in the people fraught, no doubt, with auspicious and momentous consequences towards the general welfare of the State. We also beg permission to present our most humble, most loyal duty and respect to our Beloved Sovereign, His Highness the Maharaja, for whose long life and undisturbed prosperity we, as ever, most fervently pray.

I have the Honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

MOHAMMED ABBAS KHAN,
Representative Member of the Central Mohammedan Association of Mysore, Bangalore.

MYSORE,
17th October 1918.

III.

MALNAD MEMBERS.

SIR,

I take this opportunity to congratulate you, on behalf of a majority of Malnad Representatives, on the successful termination of another year of your progressive administration.

The most important of gladdening events of the past few weeks are the series of important victories on all the Allied fronts, resulting in the unconditional surrender of Bulgaria and while adding our voice to the chorus of joy given expression to all over the Empire, we pray to the Almighty for speedy and conclusive victory of British Arms and those of Allies.

His Highness' recent message to us for assistance in men and money to help the cause of the Empire could not but meet with adequate response, even in times of no ordinary difficulty and we are all glad of His Highness' further and substantial contribution.

While expressing our great rejoicings at the safe return to the Capital, of His Highness the Maharaja from his long tour, I am asked to convey on this occasion, respectful congratulations of Malnad people to their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Yuvaraja on the decorations of G. C. B. E., and of His Highness conferred on them respectively.

The people of Malnad are grateful to His Highness the Maharaja for his timely pronouncement and weighty reply to the non-Brahmin deputation and coming from a place near to Sri Jagadguru Peetha, I can assure you, Sir, that His Highness' sagacious reply has won for him additional glory not only in Mysore but throughout India and abroad. We pray that no one Section be preferred for service where efficiency should be the only test.

Of the several reforms recently introduced, the separation of Judicial from Executive function is of far-reaching importance and benefit and we hope that the appointment of more experienced magistrates and the limitation of jurisdiction should first be attended to make the scheme useful and successful. Otherwise there cannot be prompt disposal of cases and parties will suffer, which will lead to suppression of crime.

The public are thankful for the slight modification of the Press Law but the question of taking out a license to keep a Press brings down the Editors and Press Proprietors to a very low level and we therefore urge a thorough repeal of this unnecessary Law which may soon be expunged out of the Mysore Statute Book.

The changes recently ordered in the working and the constitution of this Assembly are most welcome and we pray for the privilege of moving resolutions so that the Assembly may become really more useful.

The question of free Secondary Education has been theoretically solved by our University who have voted for free education and we anxiously await the time, which we hope will not be distant, when education of all kind will be free throughout the State.

We are thankful for the appointment of a Food Controller who, I hope, will soon visit Malnad markets and keep them well supplied. The other schemes, *viz.*, Medical Reorganisation, Police Reforms, Taluk Establishment Reorganisation, additional grants to the Malnad Improvement Scheme and the Confirmation of the Economic Conference are all very useful items in the successful administration of the Model State.

The creation of Village Panchayats with wide powers over several affairs of the respective villages is yet another important measure for which we cannot sufficiently thank you. This is undoubtedly a measure pregnant with vast possibilities. Its educative value is incalculable. Were only the people to take up the work assigned to them in right earnest, our progress both individually and collectively is assured. We further suggest that these Panchayats be delegated powers to try petty civil and criminal cases within their jurisdiction in order to help the poor clients to obtain speedy and less costly justice and to the relief of conjestion in over-worked Law Courts.

While thus duly grateful to you and to His Highness' Government through you for the useful measures above indicated, I beg to lay before you the following for favourable consideration of Government.

The great disability affecting the Malnad and calling for immediate removal is the working of the Forest Law which is very harsh. Whether the Law itself is too harsh or the administration thereof by the local officers it is hard to say. But the consequence is fraught with considerable hardship to the poor helpless Malnad raiyat. We have been depending extensively on our *Forests* for supply of manure required in abundance for our *areca gardens* and *paddy fields*. The extreme humidity of Malnad climate requires unusually large supply of firewood and large quantity of timber for building purposes. Your valuable speech at the Session of the Forest Conference of 1917 is suggestive of the good intentions of Government regarding the conservation of forests, but this noble intention of Government is generally over-looked in the practical application of Forest Law and the Department is ever

prone to increase the revenue. The conservation of forests, though more for the benefit of the people than for that of the State, should not encroach upon the rights and privileges of the raiyats or be pushed on to the detriment of cultivation and living. In view of this, it is respectfully urged that a searching enquiry should soon be held into Forest administration of Malnad; we also suggest the immediate formation of a Committee of this Assembly assisted by a few selected officials to submit definite proposals for the future.

Next we come to the question of paucity of labour in the Malnad. Though the necessity for some organisation under Government's supervision and control for ensuring satisfactory supply of labour to Malnad has been long ago recognised by you and the Economic Conference; we regret that no tangible shape has yet been given to the proposals now before the Government. We pray that the Government will no longer delay in arriving at a useful decision on this all-important Malnad problem.

The abject indebtedness of our raiyats is a crying evil which cannot be remedied without the active intervention of Government. The establishment of Land-Mortgage Banks for lending money to raiyats at cheap rates of interest on long-period instalment basis would be the only means of relieving the present situation. Private money-lenders and even co-operative societies, however much their scopes be enlarged, have their limit beyond which they cannot go or secure sufficient capital which is lacking among us. Government with its vast resources will, not only be able to secure sufficient capital and lend on long-period instalment system but also to keep the rate of interest at a reasonable level. We therefore request you, Sir, to direct the establishment of Land-Mortgage Banks for relieving the heavy indebtedness for which we see no other remedy.

We have glaring grievances in matters of education. In spite of our oft-repeated requests for some special concession, so far the Department or the Government have done very little for the advancement of education in *Malnad*. The educational rules have to be considerably modified to suit *Malnad* conditions and not expect the *Malnad* to effect the impossible. We therefore urge for the establishment of more V. E. Schools throughout the Malnad under relaxed conditions and of more A.-V. Schools in all suitable centres of *Malnad*. The location of some High Schools in suitable *Malnad* centres, say, one for each District, is also prayed for. We also suggest the immediate relaxation of rules so as to introduce English teaching in all V. E. Schools in the *Malnad* without demanding contribution from the public. Special budget grants may suitably be allotted so as to enable the Educational Department to accede to the special wishes of the *Malnad* people. The advent of Mr. C. R. Reddy, M.A., as our educational head marks the commencement of a new era and we hope that the benighted *Malnad* will occupy his foremost thoughts and that he will spare no efforts to bring *Malnad* to the level of Maidan in educational matters.

I am asked to lay before the Government the claims of areca planters and cardamom growers. The abject dependence of areca growers on the brokers of Shimoga, Balehonnur and Birur has paralysed their trade and reduced their income by 50%. If the Government will but lend sufficient assistance to the areca growers to form a syndicate of their own, it would promote direct dealing between the purchasers and growers and relieve them from their wretched dependence on middle men.

The unusually large accumulation of our areca in Shimoga and Birur due to ever increasing restrictions put upon the transmission of goods often spells ruin to the *Malnad* areca growers. Areca is our only mainstay and its free and ready export is necessary. We therefore request the Government to arrange for the speedy transmission of goods by means of at least two waggons being allowed daily at purchasing stations in order to facilitate areca sale with less difficulty. We also request in this connection to arrange for an early departure of deputation of some areca growers to Bombay and other places for investigating the possibility of carrying *Malnad* areca trade in Bombay as already requested by the *Malnad* Landholders' Association.

We are sorry that the Government after all ordered the levy of irrigation cess in all resurveyed tracts. There is certainly no justification for this additional imposition in any place where the Government spends nothing for irrigation purposes. We therefore pray that this unjust and unnecessary cess may not be allowed to press upon the already over-burdened raiyats and be soon remitted. Considering the extent to which the poverty-stricken *Malnad* is taxed, we feel, we are justified in desiring for a remission by at least 25% of wet assessment.

We are disappointed that the recommendations of the special Committee of this Assembly on Temperance Reform have received no support from the Government. Public opinion demands very drastic restrictions, if not complete repression of a traffic which is opposed to the highest traditions and precepts of the Indian people, especially of Mysore. The recent G. O. on the recommendations of the Committee is not favourable to Temperance Reform. We therefore request the Government to reconsider their decision in the whole matter.

You are already aware of the dangers attendant on residence in the *Malnad*. Ours is a land of dense forests and thick jungles affording ample protection to wild beasts which are a prolific source of distruction of crops and not infrequently human lives. The long distances between house and house and village and village render assistance from other quarters impossible. To safeguard our lives, our property, our cattle and our crops, from wild beasts and

malefactors, we urge that the *Malnad* may be generously exempted from the operations of the Arms Act as proposed by the Hassan Conference.

The specialisation of *Malnad* parts in respect of improvements in several directions rises the hope that the Government is not unaware of the various disabilities under which the *Malnad* labours on account of the unfortunate clubbing together of Maidan and *Malnad* Taluks in the formation of districts. This recognition has to be given a more practical turn by the institution of a separate administration for the *Malnad* as the *Malnad* suffers in comparison with the Maidan on account of a common administration conducted on common lines irrespective of peculiar and extraordinary conditions of *Malnad* differentiating it from the Maidan. Considering our contribution to the State revenue as derived from all sources and the proportionate expenditure as incurred by the State, the comparison lacks in fairness or justice. We therefore request you, Sir, to direct a separate account to be maintained of State income and charges for *Malnad* and to effect a redistribution of Taluks on the *Malnad* and Maidan basis with a view to removing the existing disabilities. Shimoga may also be made the Headquarters of one of the Councillors. Such step, if carefully taken, will not only economise the expenditure but also permit the administration to concentrate their attention and energy on the practical improvement of *Malnad*.

We are very much disheartened and depressed at the seasonal conditions of this year. Due to utter insufficiency of rainfall this year, many, if not all, of our wet lands have proved a thorough failure in respect of their yield which is said to be not more than one-fourth of their former produce. We would therefore urge for a thorough enquiry into the conditions of standing crops with a view to granting remission in all eligible cases. We have been bringing to the notice of Government the steadily declining conditions of our crops due to untimely and insufficient rains, but the official reports ever confronted us. Somehow or other we were enabled to pull through in those years. At present, what with the scarcity of rains and the abnormally high prices of even the most necessary articles of daily life this year, it clearly appears absolutely impossible to make both ends meet. We are at present faced with the great scarcity already which may develop into want leading to starvation. We therefore pray that on thorough enquiry, a substantial remission in the assessment of this year may in time be ordered.

Our address will not be compelete without a reference, however brief, to the momentous changes that are taking place in the Indian Political world. The great report of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Rt. Hon. The Secretary of State for India on Indian Constitutional Reforms is now before the public, Indian as well as British, for consideration. It is now for the first time in the History of British India that we see that All India Constitutional Reforms include the Indian States in the reconstruction of the British Indian Empire. While we consider it to be one of the greatest merits of an official scheme ever published, we have to bring home the fact that the new reform ideas have not confined themselves to British India alone but have over-leapt the frontier Lines and the people of Mysore, while looking for their rightful place in the changed conditions and altered circumstances, are eagerly anticipating equally important changes in the administration of our Province.

Our Maharaja is our Sovereign and ultimate authority, whose solicitude for good Government of the country, is too well known throughout India and even beyond the seas. We would earnestly beseech the benign Government of H. H. the Maharaja to make an announcement of its intentions as early as possible.

Before concluding, I have the most unpleasant duty laid upon me of informing you, Sir, that the Influenza fever has broken out in a severe form all over the Province, being especially very severe in smaller towns and villages where timely medical facilities cannot be had and as much conditions are most appalling. The pestilence which is at present taking many valuable live partly for want of medical aid and that in time, has to be combated against and we anxiously look to the Government to bring the malady under control early. We would also submit that the sittings of this Assembly may be postponed owing to the situation created by this dreadful disease far more critical to-day.

We shall now finally conclude with an expression of hearty welcome to Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao, who has taken his father's seat as your additional colleague.

I beg to remain, etc.,

(Sd) HOSKOPPA KRISHNA RÂO,

IV.

ANJUMAN-E-ISLAMIA DARIATUL ISLAM, BANNUR.

SIR,

I take this opportunity to thank you for the privilege that has been accorded for the first time to the Anjuman-e-Mahdaviah, Bannur, to send a representative to this August Assembly.

I beg to congratulate the Government of His Highness the Maharaja on the financial prosperity of the State and upon the various measures of reform introduced by the Government during the past year.

I may be permitted, Sir, to bring to your kind notice that for want of Anglo-Hindustani Schools up to the Lower Secondary Standard, the English Education of the Muslim Boys is greatly hampered. I beg that you will be pleased to adopt measures to alleviate this difficulty so that our younger generation may be benefited by the English Education.

In conclusion, I pray that you will be kind enough to convey to our beloved Sovereign the loyal feelings of the Muslim Community and their deep attachment to His Throne and Person.

I beg to remain
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
SYED ABDUL RASHEED,
Honorary Secretary.

MYSORE,
17th October, 1918.

Dewan's reply to the addresses presented at the Mysore Representative Assembly on 17th October 1918.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MALNAD DISTRICTS, THE CENTRAL MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION, BANGALORE, AND ANJUMAN-I-MAHAEDEVIA OF BANNUR.

On behalf of His Highness' Government, I thank you most sincerely for the sentiments of appreciation and satisfaction expressed by you in regard to some of the important measures undertaken by Government during the year, as well as the changes recently sanctioned in the working and constitution of this Assembly.

You recognise the importance of the scheme for the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions in the District administration and urge that experienced Magistrates should be appointed and that the jurisdictions should not be unduly large. These considerations will be borne in mind in giving effect to the scheme.

As the representatives of the *Malnad* Districts point out, the scheme of Village Panchayets has large potentialities, but its actual success will depend on the extent of popular support that may be accorded to it. The question of investing Panchayets with jurisdiction to try petty cases is receiving consideration.

The address from the representatives of the *Malnad* deals with numerous subjects, such as, the removal of forest grievances, the relaxation of the Arms Regulation, increased educational facilities, establishment of a land bank, organization of labour supply, etc. This is not the occasion for dealing with these representations in detail, but I may assure you that the special problems of the *Malnad* are receiving, and will continue to receive, more than ordinary attention. As stated in my address, the *Malnad* Improvement Scheme has been extended for a further period of five years. But the improvements required cannot be adequately financed without local help, and Government trust that the leaders of the people in the *Malnad* areas will use every endeavour in promoting the loan, should Government decide to raise one in connection with the scheme.

The Central Mahomedan Association, with which may be coupled the Anjuman-i-Mahadevia, has always displayed commendable enthusiasm for the spread of education. The two addresses dwell principally on the educational needs of their community. As stated in the Association's address, the question is engaging the attention of the Inspector-General of Education in consultation with influential leaders of the Mahomedan community and every reasonable recommendation that may be made will receive the sympathetic consideration of Government.

I may mention that the Kolar Gold Field Mining Board have forwarded an address which, owing to the absence of their representative, could not be read on this occasion. I have not been able to refer to several other points raised in the addresses just presented. It is perhaps enough to assure you that none of the important questions which the representatives have sought to bring to notice will be lost sight of.

We rejoice with you that, within the past few days, news is arriving of the further great successes of the Allies showing that a glorious victory for the Allies and peace for a long-suffering and troubled world are not far off.

My colleagues and myself are much obliged to you for the kind personal references you have made in the course of the addresses.

It will give me great pleasure to communicate to His Highness the Yuvaraja your congrtulations as well as the sentiments of respect to which expression has been given in the addresses.

Gentlemen, it will be my most agreeable duty to convey to His Highness the Maharaja your assurances of loyalty to His Highness' person and throne and your respectful welcome on His Highness' return from Kashmir.